JANUARY 18, 1787. THE NUMBER 235.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

THE FRIENDS OF
Meſſrs. Croſbie & Greenwood,
OF LIVERPOOL,
Are reſpectfully informed that

THE BRIGANTINE
BELLONA,
ROBERT KELSICK, Maſter.

BURTHEN 300 hogſheads, will take in tobacco to their addreſs at Norfolk, at 6 l. per ton. The Bellona is a remarkable ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, two years old, and has good accommodations for paſſengers Will ſail in February enſuing.

ROBERT HAYES.

Hanover Town, Dec. 25, 1786.

I will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, tobacco or naval ſtores,
An extenſive ASSORTMENT of
FALL GOODS,
NAILS,
LOAF SUGAR,
By the package, &c. now laying
AT NORFOLK.
ROBERT HAYES.

At Norfolk, for Liverpool.

THE BRIGANTINE
KITTY,
JOHN HUSTON, Maſter

BURTHEN 180 hogſheads, is a very ſtrong veſſel with a Mediterranean paſs, will receive tobacco or naval ſtores, to the addreſs of Meſſrs. Croſbie & Greenwood, merchants there. —— For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has for ſale, on board the
KITTY,
A few barrels of good
ANTIGUA SUGARS,
AND SOME COALS.

NORFOLK Dec. 26, 1786.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS Martha Ward has taken upon herſelf the liberty of having ſome of my tobacco booked in her name, I do hereby caution the inſpectors againſt the ſame in future; and all perſons dealing with her or for her hereafter, for any commodity, excepting it is what ſhe makes with her own hands. She has been guilty of many ſuch acts which ſhall be proved by me hereafter.

JOSEPH WARD, Jun.

Henrico, January 8, 1787.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder on Monday the 5th day of February at the late dwelling houſe of Colonel William Brown dec. in Surry county, the perſonal eſtate of the dec

AMONG WHICH ARE SOME VALUABLE
GOODS,
LATELY IMPORTED.

Three month's credit will be given for all ſums above 5 l. upon bond and good ſecurity. All perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to make them known, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment to

WILLIAM BROWN,
BENJAMIN BROWN, } Ex'ors.
JOHN H. COCKE,

JANUARY 9, 1787.

The remaining warrants for the fourth years intereſt on Militia Certificates

RICHMOND, January 10, 1787.

IN conſequence of the late calamitous fire in this city we find ourſelves compelled to call on ſuch of our friends, as ſtand indebted to us for immediate payment. Setting aſide the diſpoſition which they muſt feel, to aſſiſt us in our preſent ſituation, the very long indulgence which has heretofore been given, to thoſe in our debt, will we are ſatisfied call for their utmoſt exertions, and will likewiſe apologize for our determination, indiſcriminately to commence ſuit againſt ſuch as are delinquent. —— Our buſineſs for the preſent is tranſacted in the new houſe on the main ſtreet leading up to the capital. The houſes formerly under our occupation, will be in a very ſhort time repaired, when we ſhall open a ſtore as uſual, with a freſh and ſeaſonable aſſortment of goods.

We have left on hand a variety of mahogany furniture. a few handſome ſecond hand carriages, a quantity of rum, ſalt, bar iron, porter, and cheeſe, hardware, &c. Which we will ſell cheap for ready money.

PENNOCK, NICOLSON, & SKIPWITH.

N. B. The brigantine Mercury, will ſail for London in ten days; for paſſage only apply to the Captain at Bermuda Hundred, or to

FULWAR SKIPWITH.

MR. CAPUS,

FROM the Royal Opera in Paris, intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL, at his houſe on Shockoe hill, (lately occupied by Mr. Queſnay) oppoſite the Capitol; where ladies and gentlemen that wiſh to enter as his ſcholars, will be admitted on the following terms: One guinea entrance, and twelve pounds per annum; payable every month in advance.

His knowledge in that line, gives him reaſon to hope this undertaking will meet with the approbation of the public, whoſe patronage it will be his ſtudy to deſerve, by the moſt aſſiduous and regular attendance on his pupils. He will teach them the plain minuet, the minuet of the Graces, the Hunting, and the minuet de la Cour, with their reſpective Gavotes; the Allemande, with all the ſteps and figures for Cotillons, Country Dances, and the Hornpipe.

For the conveniency of thoſe gentlemen who cannot attend his public ſchool, he will open a private one, every Wedneſday and Saturday evening; and the public ſchool will be attended every Tueſday and Friday, in the morning and afternoon.

☞ Mr. CAPUS will take ſcholars to inſtruct in MUSIC, viz harpſichord, forte piano, violin, German flute, guitar, and violincello.—Will alſo teach to read, write, and ſpeak properly the French language, at the uſual prices.

RICHMOND, January 1, 1787.

To be Let

A NEAT AND COMMODIOUS
HOUSE & STORE,

WITH a yard paled in, and a kitchen behind, ſituated on the main ſtreet, next to Mr. Nesbit's, and lately occupied by Doctor Thomas Carter. There is a good dry cellar underneath the houſe, a room behind the ſtore, and three good rooms up ſtairs. It will anſwer either for a ſtore, or ſuit for a private family. Application to be made to Meſſrs. MONTGOMERY's HENRY, & Co. or to the ſubſcriber.

HENRY WILLEY.

Richmond, January 1, 1787.

To be Rented

For one, or LEASED for three years,
A DWELLING HOUSE,

ON the back ſtreet, with a good garden, kitchen, and all other neceſſary out houſes, lately occupied by the ſubſcriber.

I have alſo a houſe and lot, which I would rent or ſell, lately occupied as a ſhop by Mr. Robert Gilbert. This lot I would ſell cheap for part caſh, and give an undoubted title. For terms apply to

GABRIEL GALT.

Richmond, January 3, 1787.

WILLIAMSBURG, Nov. 10, 1786.

INFORMATION is given to the public, that the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the city of Williamſburg, will be continued after the Chriſtmas hollidays, or from the 15th of January next, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. BRACKEN; board and lodging in the Capitol will be diſcontinued, but may be had in private houſes on reaſonable terms. The languages, writing and arithmetic will be taught, and the terms will be two pounds five ſhillings per quarter, to be paid in advance.

York Grammar School,

DECEMBER 5, 1786.

MR. EVANS,

TAKES the liberty of reminding his friends and the public that he continues the tuition of youth in the Greek, Latin, and Engliſh languages; writing and accounts; geography and the uſe of the globes.

That his pupils may be no longer retarded in the proſecution of their ſtudies by the want of proper books, he has imported a collection of ſuch Claſſic authors as are uſually read in ſchools, to accommodate them with, upon current terms. And as he conſiders the ſtudy of geography a matter of conſiderable importance, at leaſt to his SENIOR ſcholars, he is furniſhed for the purpoſe with an elegant pair of twelve inch globes, comprising the lateſt diſcoveries; a planatarium, which conveys a diſtinct general idea of the ſolar ſyſtem and another machine of his own invention, repreſenting ſtill more ſimilarly the revolution of the ſeaſons; together with ſeveral ſets of maps, particularly a large atlas of forty maps.

He preſumes therefore, that his ſchool will be allowed to be well furniſhed with the means and materials of inſtruction; but for his ſkill and aſſiduity in the application of theſe, he relies upon the future proficiency of his pupils as his beſt vouchers.

As it is by no means Mr. Evans's deſire to have a mixed and crouded ſchool, he fixes upon one general price, which is £. 10 per annum, to be paid half-yearly, with one dollar at entrance towards fuel for the year.

He begs leave to add, that there is no longer any difficulty in boarding boys in town; for, excluſive of other convenient places, Mr. and Mrs. Wiſe make it their ſole buſineſs to accommodate youth; to whoſe care Mr. Evans has much confidence in recommending them.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Begs leave to inform the FRIENDS of
Fulwar Skipwith and Company
OF LONDON.
That the firm of ſaid houſe is changed to
Eyres, Skipwith, & Co.

WHO expect beſides the brigantine MERCURY, Captain Thompſon, the ſhip BALTIC, Captain Norton, who will load to their addreſs, and for the convenience of thoſe who wiſh to ſhip their tobacco on the notes being put into the hands of PENNOCK NICOLSON, & SKIPWITH, Richmond, or ANDREW NICOLSON, & Co Mancheſter, an advance of caſh will be made on their bills indorſed to a certain amount. For further particulars apply to the above mentioned gentlemen, or

FULWAR SKIPWITH.

Who would CHARTER an
American Bottom,
From two to three hundred hogſheads burthen, and give her immediate diſpatch.

Richmond, Dec 7, 1786.

To be Sold,

The following tracts of land, in Louiſa county, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the taxes due thereon, to wit. The certificate tax for 1784 and the coſts; and the revenue and certificate tax for the year 1785. The ſale to be on the premiſes, on the following days, viz.

ON the 18th of January, Anthony Haden, 100; Ann Wingfield, 100.

On the 20th, Hackley Young, 100; Col. Richard Anderſon, 232.

On the 21ſt, Thomas Diggs, 170 and 80.

On the 22d, Reuben Syms, 250; Henry Taylor, 100.

On the 23d, John Meeks, 214; Henry Martin, 400.

On the 24th, Jarrett Morgan, 100; Benjamin Pines, 600.

On the 25th, Turner Patterſon, 100; Jeremiah Self, 89.

On the 26th, John Taylor's eſtate, 400; Thomas Taylor, 100.

On the 28th, George Taylor, 100; John Tenier, 400.

On the 29th, Joſeph Watkins, 300.

CHARLES YANCY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND NOW SELLING

AN ACT

To amend an act intitled "an act to reſtrict foreign veſſels to certain ports within this Commonwealth.

FOR the better ſecuring the revenue ariſing from duties on imports and exports whereby the burthen of taxes upon the people may not be increaſed, and for regulating the trade of this Commonwealth whereby foreigners may be placed on a more equal footing, and the increaſe of ſeamen in this ſtate be promoted by a due attention to internal navigation for the extention of the commerce thereof, Be it enacted, that from and after the 1ſt day of April next, the following places ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby eſtabliſhed as ports of entrance and clearance for all ſhips and other veſſels coming from or going to any port or place without this Commonwealth; that is to ſay: For the diſtrict of Elizabeth river the port of Norfolk; for the diſtrict of James river the port of Hampton; for the diſtrict of York river the port of York; for the diſtrict of Rappahannock river the port of Urbanna; for the diſtrict of South Potowmack for all veſſels coming from or going to ſea, any part of Cheſapeak bay or any part of the Maryland ſhore below Point Look Out at the port of Yeocomico; for all veſſels coming from or going to any port of the Maryland ſhore above the ſaid Point Look Out, at the ſaid port of Yeocomico or at the port of Alexandria: Provided that in all caſes of entrance or clearance at Alexandria, the ſame ſhall and may be made with the deputy appointed by the naval officer for the ſaid diſtrict; for the diſtrict of Accomack at Accomack courthouſe; and for the diſtrict of Northampton the port of Cherryton. And that all veſſels coming into or going out of this Commonwealth ſhall proceed to one or other of the ſaid ports and ſhall there be ſubject to ſuch regulations as are or may be by law eſtabliſhed, and the maſters or owners of ſuch veſſels ſhall perform and do all things which ſhall be lawfully demanded of them or either of them by the naval officers reſiding at the ſaid ports reſpectively; and no ſhip or other veſſel coming into or going out of this Commonwealth ſhall break bulk or ſail from thence without a legal permit for that purpoſe, firſt obtained from the naval officer at the port within the diſtrict into which ſuch veſſel ſhall enter or from which ſuch veſſel may go.

And be it further enacted, that the following places ſhall be and the ſame are hereby eſtabliſhed as ports of delivery for the lading and unlading of all veſſels coming into and going out of this ſtate, that is to ſay: For the diſtrict of Elizabeth river the ports of Norfolk or Portſmouth; for the diſtrict of James river the ports of Bermuda Hundred or City Point; for the diſtrict of York river the port of Weſt Point; for the diſtrict of Rappahannock river the port of Tappahannock; for the diſtrict of Potowmack river the ports of Alexandria or mouth of Quantico; for the diſtrict of Accomack at Folly Landing and Onancock; and for the diſtrict of Northampton at Cherryton.

Provided always and be it further enacted, that any veſſel built within the United States and wholly owned by any of the citizens thereof ſhall and may lade at any port or place within this Commonwealth with any article or articles for exportation; and that no veſſel coming into any of the aforeſaid diſtricts from any port or place without this Commonwealth or going from hence to any port or place without the ſame, except as before is excepted, and provided for, ſhall be permitted to break bulk or unlade or lade on board any goods, wares or merchandize whatſoever at any other port or place within the ſaid diſtricts, nor until a permit for that purpoſe be obtained, and all lawful duties, tonnage or impoſts paid or ſecured to be paid as the law ſhall direct; and moreover the ſaid veſſels and the goods, wares and merchandize laden thereon and the maſters, owners and crews thereof, ſhall be ſubject to and ſhall do and perform all manner of regulations and things eſtabliſhed or to be eſtabliſhed or required by law at the aforeſaid ports of delivery. Any maſter or owner of any veſſel aforeſaid, or any owner, importer or exporter of any goods, wares or merchandize aforeſaid wilfully neglecting or refuſing to comply with this act, ſhall forfeit the veſſel or goods, wares and merchandize (as the caſe may be) one half to the Commonwealth, and the other half to the informer, to be recovered by information in the Court of Admiralty.

And be it further enacted, that all perſons owning any river or bay craft, except veſſels employed as ferry boats, ſhall regiſter the ſame with the clerk of the court of the county or corporation in which ſuch owner may reſide, together with the name of the ſkipper thereof and the number of men employed therein, not more than one half of whom ſhall be ſlaves, and ſhall obtain a copy of ſuch regiſter from the clerk of the county aforeſaid; and every owner, maſter or ſkipper of ſuch river or bay craft when employed by the owner or maſter of any veſſel at the ports aforeſaid, ſhall deliver to ſuch owner or maſter employing the ſame, if demanded, a certified copy of the ſaid regiſter under his hand, and ſhall be anſwerable for the ſafe-keeping and delivery of all goods, wares and merchandize received on board ſuch river or bay craft, damage from winds and weather excepted, according to the order of the perſon ſhipping the ſame on board thereof, and for default therein, ſhall forfeit and pay the full value of ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, with damages to the party grieved. And if any owner or maſter of any veſſel at the ports aforeſaid ſhall employ any river or bay craft not having ſuch regiſter, it ſhall be at the riſque of the party employing the ſame: And the owner or ſkipper of ſuch river or bay craft not having ſuch regiſter, or not conforming thereto in manning the ſame when in ſervice, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of ten pounds, recoverable by information in any court of record within this commonwealth, one half to the informer, and the other half to the commonwealth aforeſaid. If any perſon not being a citizen of this commonwealth or ſome one of the United States and reſident therein for the term of five years, be owner or part owner of any veſſel employed as river or bay craft ſuch veſſel ſhall be forfeited together with her rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, one half to the informer, and the other half to the uſe of the commonwealth, recoverable in the court of Admiralty. Provided nevertheleſs that nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued ſo as to extend to the navigation, of any river within this commonwealth above tide water, or to prevent the owner of any boat or flat from tranſporting any goods of his own growth or manufacture therein.

And be it further enacted, that the diſtrict of South Potowmack ſhall be a ſeperate diſtrict as heretofore with the [illegible]

And be it further enacted, that ſo much of all and every other act and acts of aſſembly as comes within the purview of this act, ſhall be and the ſame is hereby repealed.

AN ACT

To amend the act intitled "an act to provide for the poor of the ſeveral counties within this commonwealth.

WHEREAS the act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly to provide for the poor within this commonwealth hath been found inadequate to their relief, Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly, that where no election of overſeers of the poor hath been made according to the direction of the ſaid act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court of ſuch county, at any future ſeſſion, to divide the ſame, and do ſuch other acts as were directed by the ſaid act for the appointment of overſeers; that where there is or ſhall be a vacancy in any appointment of overſeers already made or hereafter to be made by reaſon of the perſon choſen refuſing to ſerve or otherwiſe, the court of the county wherein the ſame ſhall be, is hereby required to have the ſame filled up in the manner preſcribed by the ſaid act for the original appointment. That the time of ſervice, as fixed by the aforeſaid act, ſhall in all caſes be computed from the firſt day of April laſt, and the general elections ſhall in all caſes be computed from the firſt day of April in the year, in which they ſhall be made notwithſtanding the time of ſervice ſhall thereby be made ſhorter than the ſaid act directs: That all appointments made for filling up vacancies and all elections made between the general triennial elections ſhall be for the time, which ſhall be unexpired of the three years and no longer. The county court may at any ſeſſion within ſix months before the firſt day of April which will be in the year, in which the general election of overſeers is to be held, enter into the meaſures directed by the ſaid act for regulating the ſaid elections, and may fix ſome convenient day for holding the ſame. And the perſon, who has been or ſhall hereafter be appointed to ſuperintend any election, ſhall return the names of the perſon or perſons choſen to the Clerk of the county, who ſhall thereupon iſſue a writ to the ſheriff of the county, commanding him that ten days before the enſuing court day he ſhall inform the ſaid perſon or perſons that he or they hath or have been elected overſeer or overſeers of the poor, and require him or them to appear at the next court day and make oath that he or they will truly and faithfully adminiſter the ſaid office. And if the ſaid perſon or perſons or either of them, being ſummoned, ſhall not appear, or ſhall appear and refuſe to qualify as aforeſaid, the court ſhall immediately enter judgment for the ſum of twenty pounds againſt him or them and each of them, to be levied of their goods and chattels and applied to the uſe of the commonwealth. The overſeers in each diſtrict ſhall have power to appoint an aſſiſtant, who ſhall receive ſuch reward for his ſervices as the overſeers ſhall think reaſonable: which reward ſhall be levied with the other expences of the diſtrict. And the overſeers of each diſtrict, or ſuch of them as ſhall have qualified ſhall between the months of April and Auguſt in each year levy and aſſeſs upon the tithables within their county (the liſt of which ſhall be furniſhed them by the Clerk of the county) competent ſums of money or tobacco in lieu thereof at a ſtated price, to be paid at the option of the party chargeable therewith, for the neceſſary relief and ſupport of ſuch poor, lame, blind, and other inhabitants of the ſaid diſtrict as are not able to ſupport themſelves, and for ſuch contingent expences as may probably ariſe before the ſucceeding levy. Where no levy has been made for the preſent year, it ſhall and may be lawful for the overſeers of each diſtrict to provide in the ſucceeding levy for the payment of all ſuch reaſonable ſums as ſhall be expended on the poor of the diſtricts after the 1ſt day of January next. And the ſaid overſeers ſhall return to the Court of the county a liſt of the perſons to and for whom ſuch monies are to be paid, the purpoſes for which and the particular ſums with the amount of the ſum to be levied for contingent expences, which liſt ſhall be kept for and be open to all perſons intereſted therein. And the Clerk of the county ſhall unite the ſeveral levies returned from the different diſtricts in the county, and make out a liſt of the perſons and property chargeable therewith for the uſe of the public collector, who ſhall be bound by the terms of the ſaid act, and have the powers thereby given.

Be it further enacted, that the overſeers of each diſtrict ſhall provide for the poor, lame, blind, and other inhabitants of the diſtrict not able to maintain themſelves, and may alſo provide houſes, nurſes and doctors in ſuch caſes as they or a majority of them ſhall think neceſſary; the expences of which, if the contingent fund ſhall be inſufficient, ſhall be provided for in the ſucceeding levy. If any poor perſon ſhall ſuppoſe that he or ſhe is intitled to the benefit of the laws for the relief of the poor, and the overſeers of the diſtrict, in which he or ſhe reſides, ſhall refuſe to give ſuch perſon the benefit thereof, upon application of ſuch perſon, the county Court may, if they think proper, direct the overſeers to receive him or her upon their liſts of poor and until the next levy provide for him or her out of the contingent fund. That the overſeers of each diſtrict ſhall take effectual meaſures to prevent the poor reſident within the ſame from ſtrolling into another county; and each of the overſeers within a county ſhall have the ſame power of ſending away poor perſons not reſident therein and the ſame redreſs againſt the overſeers of the diſtrict, in which they have reſidence as the Churchwardens of any parish formerly had in ſimilar caſes. Where any diſpute ſhall ariſe reſpecting the reſidence of any poor perſons, the Court of any county adjacent to either of the counties intereſted therein, is hereby authorized and required to take cognizance thereof, and they are hereby veſted with all powers, which would belong to the General Court if this proviſion had not been made; and all power of determining queſtions of reſidence, except on appeal from the Court of ſuch county is hereby taken from the General Court.

Be it further enacted, that the overſeers of the poor of each diſtrict ſhall monthly make returns to the Court of their county of the poor orphans in their diſtrict and of ſuch children within the ſame, whoſe parents they ſhall judge incapable of ſupporting and bringing them up in honeſt courſes. And the ſaid Court is hereby authorized to direct the ſaid overſeers, or either of them, to bind out ſuch poor orphans and children apprentices as alſo reading and writing, and, if a boy, common arithmetic including the rule of three, and to pay to him or her, as the caſe may be, three pounds and ten ſhillings at the expiration of the time of ſervice. Be it further enacted, that where no ſettlement has been made by the late Churchwardens of their parochial accounts conformably to the ſaid act, any overſeer within the county ſhall have power, to call a meeting of the overſeers of the county to be held at the courthouſe on a certain day, and to call on the ſaid Churchwardens to attend the ſame for the purpoſe of ſettling their ſaid accounts. The time of meeting ſhall be at leaſt one month after notice to the Churchwardens; and in caſe there ſhall be a majority of the overſeers ſo aſſembled, and the Churchwardens ſummoned as aforeſaid, ſhall delay or refuſe to come to ſuch ſettlement, the county court on the motion of any overſeer ſhall render judgment againſt ſuch Churchwardens for the balance, which ſhall appear by the veſtry books to be due, and for which ſufficient vouchers cannot be produced, with coſts of ſuit. And if, after ſettlement made, they ſhall refuſe to pay the balance, which ſhall appear to be due on ſuch ſettlement, the county court on motion of any overſeer ſhall render judgment for the ſame with coſts; provided that in the caſes beforementioned the Churchwardens ſhall have had ten days notice that ſuch motion would be made. Any money ſo recovered may be applied to the uſe of any diſtrict; and the overſeers, who ſhall uſe the ſame, ſhall render account thereof as of money received for the uſe of their diſtrict. The overſeers of each diſtrict ſhall in the month of June, in each year ſettle their accounts with the county court, and the money, which ſhall remain in their hands or in the hands of the collector of the public taxes, unappropriated, ſhall be deducted from the rate to be made for the enſuing year.

UTRECHT, October 9.

IN ſeveral cities aſſociations of the Burgeſſes, or patriotic convocations, are eſtabliſhed. That Harlem has, in leſs than four weeks, encreaſed to 270 perſons; that at Middleburgh has already 70 members, and that at Amſterdam 2000. In theſe aſſemblies the newspapers and other periodical productions are read; propoſitions are made; and ſuch addreſſes are ſigned as are judged neceſſary for promoting the cauſe of patriotiſm.

LEYDEN, October 10.

NOTWITHSTANDING the impudent falſhoods, which certain perſons at the Hague, print regularly twice a week; and particularly an article dated 26th of September, aſſerting, "That the French "Ambaſſador was gone to view the diſpoſitions mak-"ing in Utrecht to defend that place." We can aſſure the public, that the French Ambaſſador has not been out of the Hague ſince the 16th of July laſt.

LONDON, October 1-.10.

AS Holland is likely to be the theatre of civil commotions, and the cauſe of foreign as well as domeſtic troubles, the ideas of a veteran in politicks may not be unacceptable to our readers. Holland is now the buſy ſcene of action, that attracts the whole attention of every power of Europe, which are all intereſted in the fate of one of the greateſt maritime and commercial powers in the world. Divided by factions and the intrigues of a powerful foreign ſtate, this Republick famous for commerce, is fallen a prey to civil diſcord, which threatens at once the ſubverſion of their free conſtitution and the tranquility of Europe; for the continental as well as the maritime powers are eſſentially intereſted in the revolution, and therefore all are alarmed, becauſe all will be affected by the important event.

The Engliſh who are the moſt intereſted in the fate of the greateſt trading nation, next to themſelves, ſeem leaſt to attend to the cauſe, and moſt to neglect the conſequences. They talk at random and capriciouſly of a ſtorm gathering in Holland, which will probably convulſe all Europe, and ſhake this nation to its very foundation, from the intrigues of our great rival. A ſtorm againſt which our miniſters will do well to provide in time, ſince neglect will prove as fatal to the intereſts of this country, as to the liberties of that.

The French in their interference, have manifeſtly their own intereſt in view, regardleſs of the conſequence to Holland, whatever may be their pretence. It is a deep-laid plan to throw the Dutch into a wretched ſtate of anarchy and confuſion, the better to encreaſe their political ſtrength and commercial intereſt, at the expence of their credulity, and of the beſt intereſts of Great-Britain; for ſhould the weight of Holland be thrown into the ſcale of France, it will conſiderably injure Great Britain in Europe, and endanger all our proſpects in India, to which the French direct their chief attention, and where they will prove too ſucceſsful, through the alliance and intereſt of Holland, if our truly patriotic and able miniſters, do not ſoon prevent views of ſuch magnitude, and ſo truly alarming to the country.

Hence it muſt be evident, even to an ordinary capacity, that although the French party make patriotiſm the plea of their conduct, and the only motive of their interference, it is a moſt abſurd plea, becauſe their interpoſition, againſt the Stadtholder, encourages reſiſtance and rebellion, in order to ſubvert the conſtitution of that deluded country. They have determined the authority of the Prince of Orange, which they wiſh to abolish entirely, as the only means of eſtabliſhing the power of their own party in Holland, and of deſtroying the attachment of the Dutch to Great-Britain; by which if they ſucceed, they will do more injury to the commercial and political intereſts of this country in Europe and in Aſia, than the Engliſh will be benefited by a commercial treaty with France, which is a maſter-piece of policy in the French Cabinet, calculated to amuſe the Engliſh, while they are doing violence to our beſt intereſts, by ſupporting a ſtrong party in Holland, againſt the Stadtholder, who is naturally attached to the Engliſh.

The following is a tranſlation of the new King of Pruſſia's letter to the States General.

"High and Mighty Lords, our very good Friends and Neighbours.

"It having pleaſed the Almighty, in the inſcrutable deſigns of his providence, this morning to call from [illegible] world and place into a [illegible] of e[illegible]

ſincerely regret the loſs of a Prince who has acquired ſo great glory both by his uncommon talents and by a reign worthy of eulogium. I likewiſe am confident, that you will ſhare in the affliction I feel for it, as I intereſt myſelf in whatever regards your High Mightineſſes.

"And as by his death the Sovereignty of all the dominions ſubject to the Sceptre of Pruſſia is devolved to me, I would not fail by this to give you notice of my acceſſion, aſſuring you that I ſhall at all times make it one of my moſt important and agreeable occupations to keep up and eſtabliſh on a perpetual foundation the amicable good harmony which ſo happily ſubſiſts between your High Mightineſſes and us, as well as on every occaſion to give you ſpeaking proofs of the moſt ſincere friendſhip,

"Your High Mightineſſes good Friends and Neighbour,

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

October 16. It is with extreme concern we inform the admirers of genius, of the death of the celebrated SACCHINI, a few days ſince at Paris; a Compoſer, who is held in eſtimation all over Europe, and who, in taſte, expreſſion, and ſcience, equally maintained a diſtinguiſhed rank. The ladies in particular will regret the loſs of this accompliſhed maſter, whoſe airs poſſeſſed an elegance and paſſion well ſuiting the ſofter feelings of the heart.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, Sept. 24.

"The Duke of York arrived here the 20th from his tour, laſt from Zell: We have it pretty confidently aſſerted here, that the matrimonial negociation between his Highneſs and the young Princes of Pruſſia, has only been impeded by the death of the late King. The alliance is certainly to take place, and that in a very ſhort time. The Duke goes to Berlin immediately after their coronation."

DUBLIN, September 2.

We are very happy in giving the following copy of an original letter from that illuſtrious character, General Waſhington, to a gentleman in this city.

Mount Vernon, Virginia, March 10, 1786.

"SIR,

FOR the honour you have done me in calling your only child by my name, and that too, you add, when the iſſue of the American ſtruggle ſtood ſuſpended, I pray you to accept my beſt acknowledgements. My thanks are alſo due for your politeneſs in ſending me a piece of linen of your ſtaple manufacture; and I am particularly indebted to you for the favourable wiſhes and flattering expreſſions of your letter to me, of the 4th of Auguſt laſt.

"Your country has my beſt wiſhes, for the fulleſt fruition of every thing that is intereſting to the rights of mankind: And you, Sir, that you may be a principal ſharer of them.

Being your moſt obedient
and very humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON"

To H. H. Eſquire.

SALEM, December 2.

DIED, at Marblehead, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Robinſon, ſhip carpenter The circumſtances of her death, ſays a correſpondent, were both noticeable and affecting. She attended public worſhip the laſt Lord's day, and ſat up in the evening after her huſband and the family had retired to reſt He was arouſed from ſlumber by her ſhrieks, and upon opening his eyes beheld her at the bed ſide wrapt in flames. He inſtantly ſprang to her relief, and endeavoured to ſmother the flames; at the ſame time calling out for farther aſſiſtance, when a perſon appeared, and with a bucket of water extinguiſhed the fire But ſo deep and extenſive was the burn, that ſhe expired on Tueſday, as a faithful warning to all ſurvivors never to indulge the practice of reading by a candle after drowſineſs once begins to ſteal upon the ſenſes, as this is ſuppoſed to be the occaſion of the tragical event here related.

NEW YORK, December 26.

WE are informed that the commiſſioners who have been ſitting for ſome time paſt in the town of Hartford, for the purpoſe of ſettling the diſputed claims between Maſſachuſetts and this ſtate, have amicably adjuſted the ſame. And expect, when they ſhall have made their report to Congreſs, to have it in our power to ſtate their proceedings fully.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

Authentic letter from Monſ. de Calonne, Comptroller-General of the finances of France to Mr. Jefferſon, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

Fontainebleau, October 22. 1786.

SIR,

AS it is the intention of the King to favour as much as poſſible the commerce of the United States, I have the honour to communicate to you the meaſures that have been taken on this ſubject.

By a letter of the 9th of January 1784, to the Marquis de la Fayette, I informed him that inſtead of two free ports promiſed by the treaty with the United States, the King had determined to grant them four; I gave him hopes at the ſame time, that I would direct my attention to the cuſtom-houſes, and to the different duties, which are prejudicial to commerce, obſerving, however, that this object demanded long inveſtigations, which are not yet compleated. By another letter I informed him that his majeſty had ſuppreſſed the duties on the exportation of brandy, and I expected that this ſuppreſſion would be uſeful to the American commerce. I promiſed in the ſame letter, that the duties of the Admiralty payable by an American veſſel on her arrival in a French port, ſhould be diminiſhed and reduced to a ſingle duty, regulated according to the number of maſts and not by the uncertain eſtimation of meaſurement. This reduction requires a perfect knowledge of all the duties paid in our ports, and as they are of various kinds, the ſtatements which I have ordered to be made are not yet ready.

You know, ſir, that the King has appointed a committee for the particular purpoſe of examining our commercial connections with the United States, and that the Marquis de la Fayette has preſented a project conformable to the principles contained in your letter to the Count de Vergennes; but you will conſider how impru[dent] it would be to expoſe (by changing pre[ſent] a reven[ue] millions, upon [arti]cle made; and that in the mean while, the farmers general ſhould be obliged to purchaſe annually about fifteen thouſand hogſheads of American tobacco, imported from the United States, in French or American veſſels at the ſame price, and on the ſame conditions which have been ſtipulated by the contract of Mr. Morris.

You will remember, ſir, that before a regulation could be made known in favour of the importation of whale oil, the Marquis de la Fayette had taken a particular arrangement with Mr. Saugrain for the ſale of this article to the amount of 800 000 livres, and that I had given him a paſſport in order to render this importation free from all duties whatſoever. This ſame Mr. Saugrain afterwards made an agreement with the merchants of Boſton to the yearly amount of 400,000 livres, to laſt during ſix years, for which his majeſty has granted the ſame favours, which are enjoyed by the Hanſe towns.

This matter having been lately examined more extenſively, the adminiſtration, to whom was communicated their and your wiſh for aboliſhing all duties upon oil, have found that at preſent they could not conſent to it on account of the engagements made with other powers. All that could be done, was to grant during ten years to the whale oil, ſpermaceti, &c. imported from the United States in French or American veſſels, the ſame favours, the ſame diminution of duties which have been allowed to the Hanſe towns.

His majeſty hopes that the commercial connections between the United States and France will become ſo conſiderable, as to engage him to continue the effect of this determination; and as it has been obſerved by the committee, that a great duty of fabrication had been hitherto paid upon the moſt favoured whale oil, and even upon the national one; his Majeſty conſents to aboliſh the duty of fabrication with reſpect to whale oil and ſpermaceti directly imported from the United States in French or American bottoms, ſo that this oil and ſpermaceti ſhall not pay during ten years, any other duty but ſeven livres, ten ſols, and the augmentation of ten ſols per livre, which laſt duty is to ceaſe in 1790.

It has alſo been determined that particular information be taken concerning the conſumption of Carolina rice in France, and that means be deviſed to encourage the importation of that article.

Repreſentations having been made concerning the conſiderable duties laid upon pot-aſh and pearl-aſh, alſo upon beaver-ſkins, and hair, and raw leather, his Majeſty has ſuppreſſed all duties whatſoever upon thoſe articles, if imported from the United States in French or American veſſels. The King is likewiſe anxious to give proper encouragement to every article of American fur.

His Majeſty has moreover conſented to aboliſh all duties upon maſts, yards, knees for ſhipbuilding, red cedar, green oak, and timber of all kinds imported from the United States in French or American veſſels.

The committee having repreſented that a duty was paid in France of five per cent. upon all veſſels built in foreign countries, and that this duty was prejudicial to the ſale of American ſhips, his Majeſty has exempted from all duties the purchaſe of ſhips built in the United States of America.

Great duties have been formerly laid upon all ſhrubs, trees, and ſeed imported to France; his Majeſty has aboliſhed theſe duties when the above articles ſhall be imported in French or American veſſels, from the United States.

The King having been informed, that the ſtate of Virginia had ordered the arms of her militia to be made in France; his Majeſty has declared, that the prohibitions which hitherto have prevented the exportation of arms and gun-powder, as well as the duties laid upon theſe articles, when exported by permiſſion, ſhall be aboliſhed; and that, whenever the United States ſhall think it expedient to export from France, arms, guns and gun powder, they ſhall find no impediment in the law of the country, provided theſe articles be exported in French or American veſſels. A very ſmall duty is only to be paid in order to facilitate the calcution of exports.

Laſtly, his Majeſty has received, with the ſame favour, the application made to the committee for the ſuppreſſion of the heavy duties actually paid upon books and papers of all kinds.

The King aboliſhes all theſe duties when the above articles ſhall be exported to the United States in French or American veſſels.

It is with great pleaſure, ſir, that I inform you of the diſpoſition of his Majeſty; this is a new teſtimony of his great deſire to eſtabliſh the moſt intimate commercial connection between the two nations, and of the favourable attention he will always pay to any propoſal made by the United States of America. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) DE CALONNE.

P. S. Your nation, ſir, will probably receive, with pleaſure, the information of the facilities granted to the exportation of the wines of Bourdeaux, Guyenne and Touraine, and the ſuppreſſion of the duties granted by different arrets of council, of which the Marquis de la Fayette will give you notice.

By Capt Moore, who lately arrived at Boſton, we are favoured with the following intelligence——That in conſequence of the repreſentations from the planters in the ſeveral iſlands in the Weſt Indies, commiſſioners are ſent out to receive particular information reſpecting thoſe complaints, and to make report to parliament as ſoon as poſſible. As it appears that the diſtreſſes of the ſeveral iſlands are daily increaſing, owing to the prohibition of American ſupplies, the following regulation, it is expected, will be laid before parliament, and is generally thought will be adopted by them, viz.——"To permit and allow the inhabitants of the United States of America, to export from any part of the United States, into any of his Majeſty's Weſt India iſlands, all, or any of the enumerated articles in the proclamation, being the produce of the ſaid United States; as alſo ſalted fiſh, in any ſloop or ſchooner, notwithſtanding the ſame ſhould be American built, and owned by the inhabitants of the United States; provided always, that ſuch ſloop or ſchooner ſhall not exceed in burthen 160 tons, and ſhall not be navigated by more than one maſter or commander, one mate, five ſailors, and one boy; and alſo that rum, ſugar, molaſſes, coffee, &c. taken in payment for ſuch articles, may be permitted and allowed to be exported from any of his majeſty's iſlands, on board any American built ſloop, ſchooner, &c. of the above dimenſions, and navigated as before particularized, to any [place or] [port]

ALEXANDRIA, January 11.

BY a gentleman from Annapolis we learn "That matters are in great confuſion there—The lower houſe are violent in favour of paper money, and the Senate as determined againſt it.—A motion was made on Friday laſt by one of the leading members for an adjournment, after the buſineſs before them was deſpatched, until March, in order to collect the ſentiments of the people reſpecting the utility of a paper currency, which was carried by a majority of the houſe; one of whom declared, that if the Senate ſhould after that continue to oppoſe the wiſhes of the community, he would move to compel them by arms to acquieſce, or have the courts of juſtice ſhut."

Laſt Tueſday night the ſtage from Colcheſter to Dumfries overſet in a gully 15 feet deep, maſhed the ſtage in a thouſand pieces, and threw the horſes on their backs where they continued till three o'clock yeſterday morning. The paſſengers eſcaped being hurt, and the baggage was ſaved.

During the late mild weather the following ſingular circumſtance happened here viz. the ſwarming of bees, which extraordinary occurrence rarely, if ever, happened at this ſeaſon of the year.

RICHMOND, January 18.

A LATE Martinico Gazette, contains the following paragraph:——When the American Ambaſſadors obtained an audience of the Dey of Algiers, he addreſſed them in theſe words: "You Americans are a new people! You are too poor to make the preſents which I want, and too far off for me to be afraid of you."

On Thurſday evening laſt, the Honourable General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth adjourned to the 31ſt day of March next, after having paſſed one hundred and fifteen acts.

On the 30th ult. the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania adjourned to the 3d Tueſday in February next——Previous to their adjournment, they appointed the following gentlemen to repreſent that ſtate in the propoſed convention to meet in the city of Philadelphia in May next, having for its object an alteration of the Confederation, and the regulation of Commerce viz ——THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE CLYMER, JARED INGERSOL, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JAMES WILSON, and GOVERNEUR MORRIS, Eſquires.

☞ All perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, for gazettes, advertiſements, &c are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe who ſtand in arrears for gazettes for two years paſt will be diſcontinued, unleſs they immediately pay up and renew their ſubſcription.—A young lad, of reputable parents who can read and ſpell well, will be taken at this office as an apprentice to the printing buſineſs.

A few barrels of very fine cider for ſale. Inquire at the Printing Office.

PRICE CURRENT.

Tobacco, good weight, 23 s. to 24 s. per 100.
Ditto light 20 s to 21 s. 6 d.
Flour Auguſta, common, 32 s.
Ditto, Baltimore, ſuperfine, 30 s to 42 s.
Ditto country produce, 35 s. to 42 s.
Deer ſkins, 1 s. 6 d. to 1 s. and 8 d. per lb.
Ginſeng, 1 s. 8 d. to 2 s. per lb.
Sarſaparilla, none at market,
Beef, 4 l. to 4 l. 5 s. per barrel.
Pork 4 l. ditto.
Corn, 25 s. ditto.
Oats, 2 s. 4 d. per buſhel.
Meal, 4 s. per buſhel.

SECURITIES.

Officers and ſoldiers certificates, 4½ to 5 for one.
Militia Certificates 5 to 6 for one.
Final ſettlements, 7 to 8 for one.
Indents, 8 s. in the pound.
Intereſt warrants, 10 per cent. diſcount.
Civil liſt ditto, 15 per cent. ditto.
Loan intereſt, and contingent fund, 15 to 17½ diſcount.

JANUARY 17, 1787.

ANY perſon having CIVIL LIST OR INTEREST WARRANTS to diſpoſe of, will be informed where they may be negociated by application to the Printer hereof.

To be Hired,

A HEARTY young young NEGRO WOMAN who can waſh and do the drudgery of a ſmall family. For terms inquire of the Printer.

For Sale,

Three hundred and ten acres of land lying on James river, near Hampton, being part of the tract which formerly belonged to Col. William Digges, jun. called,

NEWPORTNEWS.

THE land is rich, is very well timbered with pine and oak, fit for ſhip building, and there is a very good fiſhery. The terms may be known by applying to

DAVID JAMESON.

YORK, November 2, 1786.

LOST

OUT of the houſe of the ſubſcribers on Monday morning, a ſmall black leather trunk, with eighty two pounds in caſh, fifteen hundred dollars in indents, one [hundred] pounds in militia certific[ates]

AN ACROSTICAL ELEGY,

On a lady whose death was lately announced in the public papers.

I.

ACCEPT, dear shade, this humble verse,
Nor scorn my artless lays;
No common bard can well rehearse
E'en half thy well known praise.

II.

Now lies the number'd with the dead,
I saw her name enroll'd!
Could aught of merit more be said
Her *name* does not unfold?

III.

Oft, sacred to departed Saints,
Lent was her pencil clear;
And she, who virtue's praises paints,
Should find the poet's tear.

AN ACT

To impose an additional duty of two per cent. ad valorem, on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into this Commonwealth.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, that after the 20th day of January, 1787, there shall be paid or secured to be paid on all goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into this Commonwealth in any ship or other vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or citizen of any state or power not in commercial treaty with the United States to the naval officer where such ship or other vessel shall enter an additional duty of two per cent. ad valorem.

An act to impose certain duties.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, that there shall be paid an additional duty of two pence per gallon on all spirituous liquors subject by law to a duty, which shall be imported into this Commonwealth after the 20th day of January 1787, except French brandies imported from some port within the dominions of the King of France, in vessels belonging to subjects of the said King or to citizens of the United States, which brandies so imported shall after the said 20th day of January be duty free.

And be it also enacted, that three pence a pound on all cheese, and six pence a pound on all tea imported into this Commonwealth, shall be paid after the said 20th day of Jannary; also a duty of three shillings per hundred on all imported hemp, and four shillings on all imported cordage, which duties shall be appropriated to the payment of the interest of the military debt.

And be it further enacted, that from and after the 20th day of January 1787, every master or owner of a ship or other vessel coming into this Commonwealth, shall pay down to the naval officer with whom he enters, two shillings per ton on every vessel owned wholly by citizens of this state or the United States, three shillings per ton on all vessels owned wholly by the subjects of any foreign power in commercial treaty with the United States, and six shilling per ton on all vessels owned wholly or in part by the subjects of any foreign power not in commercial treaty with the United States; which said tonnage shall be in lieu of all former tonnage heretofore imposed except the tonnage of six pence per ton imposed by an act of the present session of Assembly for the support of a light house

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AN ACT

Concerning certain duties on TOBACCO.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, that all and every inspector or inspectors, who have collected and actually paid or shall hereafter pay into the public Treasury the duty of three shillings a hogshead on tobacco exported up to the month of October last, shall be, and they are hereby indemnified and saved harmless from all and every suit or suits at law commenced or to be commenced against him or them for and on account of the aforesaid duty of three shillings.

AN ACT

For reviving and continuing the act for adjusting claims for property impressed or taken for public service.

WHEREAS the act of Assembly passed in the year 178-, intituled "an act for adjusting claims for property impressed or taken for public service" which has been continued by several subsequent acts, expired on the 1st day of September last, and it is expedient that the same should be revived and continued, Be it therefore enacted, that the said recited act shall be revived and continue and be in force until the 1st day of September next.

And be it further enacted, that the Auditors shall issue certificates on claims audited by the county courts since the 1st day of September last in like manner as if the before recited act had not expired.

AN ACT for giving further time to officers, soldiers, sailors and marines to settle their arreats of pay and depreciation with the Auditor of public accounts

BE it enacted by the General Assembly that it shall and may be lawful for the auditor of public accounts, and he is hereby required to liquidate all just claims of officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines, and of those of the staff department, who are entitled by law to arrears of pay and depreciation that shall be presented to him on or before the 1st day of December 1787, and to grant certificates as usual for what shall be due thereon, the said claims having been first allowed by the commissioner or commissioners appointed to examine the same. Provided always that application for such certificates be made by the claimants in person, or by his written order, assignment, or his legal representative.

AN ACT to repeal the act for incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for other purposes

BE it enacted by the General Assembly that the act entitled an act for incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Church, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: Saving to all religious societies the property to them respectively belonging, who are hereby authorized to appoint, from time to time, according to the rules of their sect, trustees, who shall be capable of managing and applying such property to the religious uses of such societies

And to guard against all doubt

THOMAS BREND,

Book Binder and Stationer,

INFORMS the public in general, and his old customers in particular, that he now occupies a shop near the market house; where he carries on his business in all its various branches, merchants may be furnished with any kind of blank account books, made and ruled to any pattern given. County court clerks, and sheriffs, with record and other books for the use of their different offices.

He has on hand a variety of

Blank account books,	Pounce and sand boxes,
Latin, greek, and French school books,	Quills wax, and wafers of the first quality,
Dictionaries of various languages,	Pocket books, and letter cases,
A small collection of new novels, and other English books,	Slates and pencils,
Also bibles, testaments, spelling books, and primmers,	Indian rubbers,
Ink stands of various sorts. and sizes,	Letter folders,
	Money scales and weights,
	And a few dozen of the very highest finished penknives,

Also a variety of other articles in the Stationary way too tedious to enumerate.

A few copies of STARK's JUSTICE,

Are still on hand.

N. B. By sundry losses which I have sustained by giving credit, and considering the small stock I have for carrying on my business, I am come to a determined resolution to give no further credit but to such as have been pointed in their payments; and therefore I beg that those who should want any thing in my way for the future (that do not live in this city) either to send the money, or appoint some citizen to pay it for them.

I have a HOUSE near the Market, that I would either rent or sell, and give immediate possession

Richmond, December 16, 1786.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE sufferers by the late fire in this city, are requested as early as possible, to give in their names, with an estimate of their respective losses, to the subscribers, who have been nominated a committee for receiving contributions for their relief.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JOHN HARVIE.
ROBERT MITCHELL.
ANDREW RONALD.

Richmond, Jan. 9, 1787.

To the Humane and Benevolent.

THE dreadful fire which happened in this city yesterday morning, and which, in the space of about three hours, has reduced to distress and ruin, a number of the inhabitants, having induced his Excellency the Governour to call a meeting of the Citizens that same evening, at which he was pleased to propose some measures, which were unanimously agreed to, for the relief of the sufferers, or such of them as should think proper to give in their names to the committee A subscription was immediately opened for the purpose of raising a fund for the use of the said sufferers, to which the few inhabitants then present, who had been so fortunate as not to participate in the devastation, subcribed in a manner which will ever do honour to their humanity, but which it will readily be supposed must be far. very far short, of enabling the committee to communicate any effectual benefit to the many who have lost every thing they possessed, by the rapid conflagation. The committee therefore, are induced to solicit the benevolent aid of their fellow citizens throughout the state, in behalf of their suffering brethren, and feel a confidence, that it will not be in vain, that they have transmitted subscription papers to the following gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to receive donations on this melancholy occasion, for the use of the distressed, to wit:

In Alexandria,	David Stewart, Esquire.
Dumfries,	Richard Graham, Esq;
Falmouth,	Amb. Buchanan, Esq;
Fredericksburg,	James Mercer, John Dawson, Esqs.
Port Royal,	Robert Gilchrist, Esq;
Hobb's Hole,	Meriwether Smith, Esq;
Urbanna,	Francis Corbin. Esq;
York,	Thomas Nelson, Esq;
Williamsburg,	Joseph Prentis, Esq;
Newcastle,	David Cochran, Esq;
Hanover Town,	Robert Johnston, Esq;
Hampton	Miles King, Esq;
Norfolk,	Robert Taylor, Esq;
Portsmouth,	Josiah Parker, Esq;
Suffolk,	Willis Cowper, Esq;
Petersburg,	Joseph Jones, Christ. M'Connico, Esqs.
Manchester,	Wm M'Kenzie, Esq;
Point of Fork,	George Thompson, Esq;
Charlottesville,	George Nicholas, Esq;
Staunton,	Arthur Sinclair, Esq;
Lexington,	Andrew Moore, Esq;
Botetourt,	Patrick Lockart, Esq;
Winchester,	John Smith, Esq;
New London,	Thomas Lumpkin, Esq;
Scottsville,	William Ronald, Esq;
Richmond,	Richard Adams, &c.

A VARIETY OF

PIANO

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes this method, to inform her old friends and the publick in general that she still continues to keep open the

COFFEE HOUSE,

AS FORMERLY,

Where every attention shall be paid to those gentlemen who please to favour her with their custom.

Lodging & Breakfast,

TO BE HAD ON MODERATE TERMS OF

SARAH GILBERT.

RICHMOND, January 1, 1787.

NOVEMBER 6, 1786.

THE subscriber desirous of discharging the demands against him, intends to sell one thousand acres of land on James river below his merchant mills, on Falling creek; there are about one hundred acres of low ground and meadow, several good houses and not more than 130 or 150 acres cleared.

He will also sell his merchant mill,

which has not been finished more than two years, and is as compleatly finished to run four pair of stones, (only three pair are up) as any mill on this continent; the tide flows up to the mill door at half flood. A particular description of either the land or mill is thought unnessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase either, without viewing the premises, I will endeavour to make the payments as convenient to the purchasers as possible. Whoever purchases the mill may have 100 acres of land with her. If either is sold, immediate possession may be had.

ARCHIBALD CARY.

Notice for the last time.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mr. SEYMOUR POWELL, of York town, are hereby desired to pay their respective accounts immediately, and those persons who may have any legal claims against the said estate are desired to make them known, to

JANE POWELL, Ex'rx.

To be Let,

On a ground rent or building lease.

Two GOSPORT LOTS

Number eighteen and nineteen, lying upon the river.

VERY fit for carpenters or for building warehouses as there is water for a ship of one thousand tons within a few yards of the shore. Encouragement will be given to such as incline to improve, by an advance of part of the money for the buildings, or by a lease free of rent for some years. Those who chuse to treat may apply to Messrs. HARRISON, NICKOLLS, & Co Portsmouth, or Wm. Alexander, & Co. Richmond.

Richmond, October 26, 1786.

To be Hired,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A Negro Woman,

Who has been used to house work, and a very good washer and ironer. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, December 26, 1786.

Taxes payable for 1786.

NOTE.

IN the publication from this office dated the 10th of July last, enumerating the warrants &c. admissible for the revenue taxes of 1786, the warrants for interest on Loan Office certificates of this state were through mistake said to be receivable *for any part of the said taxes*, they are admissible only for the taxes on free male tithables, horses, mares, colts, mules, cattle, wheels, billiard tables, and ordinary licences.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, Dec. 18, 1786.

To be disposed of

ON VERY MODERATE TERMS,

THE WHOLE OF MY

Drugs and Medicines,

And SHOP utensils

As they now stand in the city of Richmond.

For cash or James river tobacco. Credit will be allowed on giving bond with good security.

3w WM. CARTER, Sen.

Williamsburg, Dec. 30, 1786.

Two Guineas Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber the 13th instant, a silver WATCH, makers name, J. Rambrandt, London, No. 62[illegible] Any person that will deliver the said watch to me[illegible] door to the Post[illegible] shall re[illegible]